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[a492]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a327]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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CLOSED at 6 p.m. every day, commencing  
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owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [a1]



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Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [a35]

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[a1133]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [a33]

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[1075]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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M. MAILLE

[a46]

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Claret from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to need further comment, and we can confidently recommend them as pure and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

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AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [29]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Cable: A.S.W. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTHS.

On September 16th, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. BALEAN, a son.

On September 16th, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. F. ... Caesarian, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On September 16th, at Chapeau, near Changshan, E. Hong, Capt. of N.D.L. steamer *Met. Yu*, aged 35 years.

On September 17th, at Shanghai, FRANK C. SIMONSON (U.S. Navy, retired), aged 60 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 23rd 1909.

It ought to be encouraging to those who look for progress in China that of late years a modification of the old formula with regard to the introduction of reform in the internal administration of the Empire has been adopted by the Peking Authorities. In former days, they followed the very simple plan of assuring the Foreign Representatives and others who pressed any measures of improvement on their consideration that they were but too anxious to follow their suggestions, only it must be done by very careful degrees. *Festina lente* thus became the motto rigidly followed, and there was generally so much of the *lente* that the promises made were forgotten for the most part by the simple lapse of time. *Festina lente* thus came practically to mean—do nothing at all. Of late years there has been improvement upon this plan. Instead of promising reforms at an indefinite period the principle has been adopted of promising them in as short a time as ten years. This, of course, is a commendable advance on the old basis, by at least defining how slowly

they intend to act. Unfortunately, however, even in so short a time as ten years, a good deal may happen that may be an excuse for modifying any promises that may be made, or at least for further postponing their fulfillment, so that it is found that things remain practically as they were under the old rule. Long before the ten years have elapsed, something arises as an excuse and the promises are either toned down on account of these unforeseen circumstances or are allowed quietly to go by default as may happen to be convenient. The prospects of representative institutions being granted to China are a good illustration. That it was declared would definitely be done in ten years; then it was declared that this promise had been withdrawn, and at the present time it is by no means clear whether it is intended to do anything within ten years or any other period. The same may be said with regard to other reforms that have been promised—as to the currency and the like. "Only wait ten years or so and everything will be right," is the constant answer, but unfortunately in the meantime things go on as they are, and unless something arises to force the Government to act, the promised reforms are allowed quietly to drop.

This seems to be very much the attitude which has been adopted at Peking ever since the dismissal of YUAN SHI KAI, and the most sanguine must now feel convinced that the Authorities there are determined to make as little change in the old state of things as they possibly can. If, however, the Chinese Government see fit to stand still, things generally in the Empire are moving and are doing so, even in China, with the rapidity characteristic of the modern times. Changes are taking place in the ideas of the people at large, which cannot be ignored at Headquarters, and there can be little doubt that in one way or another these changes will have to be provided for. The Chinese officials are naturally very slow to recognise this, but it can hardly be supposed that the more enlightened among them are not fully aware of the awakening that is taking place in all directions. What seems to be overlooked by them is the very important fact that by degrees the Chinese people over whom they have to rule is changing in feelings, ideas and even to a large extent in traditions. Reliance is naturally placed by the officials in their knowledge of their own people, in the success with which they have contrived to keep them together and to govern them in past years. They naturally concluded that if they could manage to govern the people in the past, they can continue to do so, and will be able to get over difficulties which are not more serious than many they surmounted in former times. It is forgotten that both the country and the people who have to be governed differ from the traditional China and the traditional Chinese, with which the old-fashioned reactionary officials are familiar—and that what may have sufficed in the past to keep things together in some kind of way may be quite inadequate under the changed circumstances.

It can hardly be believed that even the most reactionary of Chinese officials are unaware of the changes which are apparent to all who have given any attention to what has been going on in China of late years. That something must be done to bring an antiquated form of government into conformity with the new state of things must be recognised by many of the officials, who unfortunately have not the courage to state what are their true opinions. It may be hoped, however, that the facts will, at last, be recognised—and that by degrees the opinions of the more advanced statesmen will be acted upon, at all events sufficiently to prevent any serious consequences from continued delay. The mistake that has been made has been to promise before being fully prepared to carry out the promises. Nothing is more calculated to engender discontent. Even the old plan of indefinitely postponing considerations of reforms was safer than such a course. This mistake the Peking Government have apparently discovered, but what their course should be is apparent—that is, they should abstain from misleading promises—but, as it must be admitted they have done, in some instances, introduce such reforms in specific directions as are manifestly required, taking care that each individual reform is in the direction of altering the mode of administration as a whole, when the time comes for such a change.

The *English Mail* of the 21st August was delivered in London on the 20th inst.

We regret to learn that two more deaths from cholera have occurred in Chetso, viz., Mr. J. A. Mason, of the I. M. C., and a schoolgirl named Mabel Botham.

The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, returned to the Colony yesterday by the German mail from England.

His Excellency the Governor returned to the Colony yesterday after paying a visit to Canton to return the call of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, late Vice-President of the United States, arrived in Manila on Saturday by the *Siberia*. Mr. Fairbanks accompanies her husband.

Hampton's Circus, after a successful stay at Tientsin, leaves that port to-day for Hongkong, where a three weeks' season will be opened on Saturday, October 2nd.

Information has been received by the Government from Colombo to the effect that the notification declaring the port of Hongkong an infected port under the quarantine regulation has been revoked.

Major General Broadwood, C.B., commanding H.B.M.'s Troops in South China, returned from his trip Home yesterday. The General went from Japan to Manila in the *Siberia* and crossed over in the *Zafiro*.

Cholera has again broken out at the General Hospital at Hankow. There was an outbreak in the hospital last year, and it is alleged that these outbreaks have been due to the ice used, which was not supplied by the Hankow Ice Works.

Hankow papers record the death of Mr. S. Severin, an old and trusted servant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The deceased who was the senior member of the Portuguese community, had been ailing for a long time.

A newspaper at Samarang hears that a scheme is on foot to build a large dry dock at Maessard, the chief port of Celebes, along with all the workshops required for repairing ships. It appears that the Royal Packet Navigation Co. favours the idea.

The N.C. Daily News understands that a large firm in Japan has made a contract with the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., to buy 150,000 tons of the "Kaiping" coal. The shipments will be made from Chinwangtao, the C. E. & M. Co.'s port.

We understand that of the five men captured by the police in the New Territory on suspicion of complicity in the murder of the two Indian police a month ago, three will be placed in the dock on the capital charge. The others, it is expected, will come forward as witnesses.

Singapore is agitated over a ghost story. A local resident declares that he saw the ghost of a beautiful bronze woman, dressed in white, in Government House domain recently. The woman, who was searching for something that she had lost, conversed with the resident and then suddenly vanished.

We would remind gentlemen of the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong which takes place at 5.30 this evening at the City Hall. In the absence of the retiring President, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., at Home on holiday, the chair will be taken by Mr. J. R. M. Smith, the Vice-President.

The Rev. J. A. A. Baker, Wesleyan chaplain, who has been recuperating at Kolling, is expected back by the German Mail steamer *Derfflinger* on Saturday. He has announced his intention to preach at Wanchoi on Sunday morning next, and the Rev. R. Hutchinson, of Yingkok, will take the evening service. Rev. E. Ellison, who has been acting-chaplain during Mr. Baker's absence, will return to his station at Shingchow, North River, early in October.

Yesterday the steamer *Anhui*, two days overdue, came into port. She did not have any typhoon experience, having wisely taken shelter in Haitian Straits before the storm burst. Mr. Butler Wright, who will appear at the British Consular Court at Canton to-day on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was a passenger. He appeared to enjoy the voyage, making himself agreeable to his fellow passengers, with whom he played bridge nightly. He seemed in good spirits.

Within a few months three British missionary secretaries will be on tours of inspection of the missionary work in China. Bishop Ingham is already on his way as the representative of the Church Missionary Society. In October the Rev. C. Stedford, the newly-appointed secretary of the United Methodist Church, Missions, will start on a nine months' tour, extending from Shanghai to Yunnan. The other missionary tourist is the Rev. G. Currie Martin, the newly-appointed secretary of the London Missionary Society, who leaves London early in November. He will visit all the stations from Peking to Hongkong. One object of the visit is to form an advisory council of the Chinese missionaries, so as to co-ordinate as far as possible the work in the various provinces.

Discussing the recent Manchurian settlement, a San Francisco contemporary remarks: "Sovereignty cannot be disassociated from power. We may renege as much as we please, but the sovereign of any country is he who has the power to compel obedience and does compel it. And upon that unquestionably sound theory the Mikado of Japan is the sovereign of Southern Manchuria, and the Czar of all the Russias the sovereign of Northern Manchuria. To the extent that they desire to exercise authority in Manchuria they do exercise it. And if both cases they exercise it in violation of treaties to which this country and many other countries are parties. What are we going to do about it?"

A man who was arrested on board one of the Canton steamers with a box of clothing in his possession which he had stolen from his master in Hongkong was dealt with at the Magistrate's yesterday, when he was committed to prison for three months.

Mr. Emmanuel Oliveira, of the municipal engineering department Singapore, a draftsman and surveyor, committed suicide last week by drowning himself in the sea off Tanjong Rhu. He had been suffering a great deal mentally lately and was much cast down over family troubles. He had been many years in the employ of the municipality.

Chinese women are just as keen on gambling as the men, but their opportunities are fewer. Of late there have been several instances in Hongkong of "schools" of women gamblers having been arrested by the police, and one lot, numbering eleven, with headquarters at 4 Cheong Wo lane, were taken into custody on Tuesday and brought before the Magistrate yesterday. His Worship discharged three, fined one \$40, another \$10, and the remainder \$5 each. A feature of the arrest was the amount of "gaming" articles seized. Not only were there several boxes of dominoes and cards, but the two tables, the half dozen stools, the matting, etc., were taken by the police. From the check was removed, it being a "gaming" article as it told them how long they could continue at their pastime before their husbands were expected home.

## THE "CLIO."

The *Clio*, about which there has been so much anxiety now happily relieved, did not reach port yesterday, the proximity of another typhoon doubtless inducing her commander to remain in the safe anchorage where she has now been for several days. Apparently she passed almost through the middle of the typhoon of last Wednesday, but beyond losing some of her light gear she sustained practically no damage. A letter to the Commodore at Hongkong was sent from her commander by the *Anhui* which arrived here yesterday.

## THE NEW PORTUGUESE CRUISER.

The Portuguese cruiser *Reina Dona Amalia*, Commander José de Cunha Lima, arrived at Singapore from Colombo at noon, on the 14th inst. en route to Macao. She is a vessel of 1,600 tons, 5,800 horse-power, and carries fourteen guns and a crew of 250 men. She intended to remain in port till Friday or Saturday, and should therefore reach Hongkong to-day or to-morrow.

On her way out she broke her propeller and was detained seven months at Port Said waiting for a new one from Lisbon. At Aden, she was detained a month waiting for instructions from home, and by the time she gets to her final destination, Macao, she will be nearly a year on the voyage.

She will relieve the *Vasco da Gama*, which for the past few months has been lying in Hongkong harbour. The *Vasco da Gama*, it is understood, returns to Lisbon.

The captain of the *Reina Dona Amalia* is well known in eastern waters when he is in command of the gunboat *Liberal*.

## THE NEW JAPANESE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.

Work was commenced on the battleship *Kawachi* on the 1st of April last at Yokosuka, and on the battleship *Selen* in the middle of February at Kure. It is stated that rapid progress is being made with the building, and the following details are given about the ships:—Displacement 23,750 tons; armament fourteen 12-in. guns, ten 6-in. and twelve 4.7-in.; speed 22 knots.

## SWALLOWING DIAMONDS.

Three Chinamen were arrested at Tanjong Pagar, Singapore, last week, as they were about to leave for China with jewellery valued at \$6,837, which was stolen from a second-hand shop at 662, North Bridge Rd. about six weeks ago. When the leader saw the police after him he thrust a number of diamonds in his mouth and it is believed that he swallowed a dozen or more. Sergeant Donovan seized him by the throat and a number of valuable stones as he was in the act of swallowing them.

## THE CAPITATION TAX IN SIAM.

THE POSITION OF THE CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECT.

European and Indian British subjects in Bangkok, says the *Bangkok Times*, believe that they will not be required to pay the capitation tax this year, but expect they will have to do so next year. But what is the law in regard to Chinese British subjects? None of them know definitely, and the present position is causing great dissatisfaction. They have understood that they are to be treated exactly the same as other British subjects, except in regard to the special arrangement in the Courts for Europeans, and no other notice having been given they have regarded their certificate of registration as a sufficient answer to the demand for the tax. A number of them have, however, been arrested in the streets with scant ceremony, and have been compelled to pay to get out of the lock-up. They are desirous of obeying the law, but they have a right to know what the law is.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Tan* left Manila on the 21st inst., and is due here to-morrow.

The H. & L. str. *Belgravia* left Singapore on the 20th instant a.m., and may be expected here on the 26th instant a.m.

The P.M. str. *China* sailed from Yokohama, en route for Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 2nd prox.

The Bank Line str. *Suenie* arrived at Manila on the 20th inst.

The cargo of Silk shipped on board the M.M. str. *Emet Simon*, which left this port on the 17th ultimo, was delivered in Lyons on the 20th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived Shanghai at 2 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. *Ghaese* left Singapore on the 22nd instant for Hongkong.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Projected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894)

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## LARGER C.P.R. STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Sir J. Shaughnessy, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., speaking at Vancouver, said the Company must have larger and faster vessels for the Pacific in view of the growth of Oriental trade.

## DR. COOK IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, has arrived in New York. He met with a great reception.

## AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

BRITAIN IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Minister for Defence in moving the second reading of the Defence Bill said the time had arrived for the Commonwealth to be a buttress to Great Britain and not a burden. Great Britain, he said, had not a single battleship in the Pacific, while Japan had fifteen; Britain had four armoured cruisers as compared with Japan's twelve and America's eleven. He believed that when the Australian Fleet was in full operation it would be a most potent argument for peace. The Bill provides for compulsory training.

## DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN U. S. POLITICIAN.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The death is announced of Mr. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, who was a candidate for the Presidency at the last election.

## DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A disastrous hurricane has swept the Mississippi valley.

The damage to New Orleans alone is estimated at a million dollars and five persons lost their lives.

The storm is general along the Gulf Coast. The waterfront streets of Mobile are flooded and shipping is endangered.

The storm continues unabated and is spreading to the Ohio valley and the Great Lakes.

## THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHINESE PORK.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A report by the Medical Officer of the Port of London states that in his inspection of the Chinese pork recently imported he found no trace of trichinosis.

## AEROPLANES FOR SIAM.

Since the appearance of their advertisement for flying machines the Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd., have had a number of inquiries, including several from Siamese sources. There seems, however, to be a general disposition to wait for someone else to place a definite order. It is expected that the first order will quickly be followed by several others. One intending purchaser seriously agreed to buy an aeroplane on condition that a four-seater was supplied. The answer received was evidently disappointing. Owing to the great demand in Europe, a premium will have to be paid for rapid delivery, but those who will be content to receive their aeroplanes within, say, twelve months will not be called upon for any increase in the advertised price.—*Bangkok Times*.

## AN ENGLISH SIOWAWAY FOUND.

Salga is a bad port for stowaways. The *Opinion* tells how a young Englishman, 18 years old, found himself stranded at Hongkong the other day, and having no money to pay his passage to Liverpool, he stowed himself on board a Messageries Maritimes steamer which arrived at Saigon on September 3. There he was handed over to the police who brought him before the magistrate on September 5. The latter sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The stowaway pleaded in excuse that he wanted to go to Liverpool to see his mother.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 22nd September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ROBBERY.

Man Ng and Wong Lam were indicted on a charge of robbery. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were called:—J. R. Boyd (foreman), L. V. Langstein, J. C. Kitzman, E. H. Nervo, E. A. Long, G. Koonig and C. H. W. Kew.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, Jr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General, while prisoners were not defended.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that the prisoners were charged with robbery at Lantau Island on August 15th. On the night of the 12th a prosecutor, who was a grocer, and another, who was a cloth dealer, went to bed in their house. About seven o'clock on the following morning they were awakened by a number of men entering their house, one of whom was the first defendant. The second man remained outside to prevent other people entering, but he was just as much a party to the crime as if he had been inside. The people inside committed a serious assault on the two prosecutors, and then cleared off with everything they could lay hands on. Two fishermen who were sleeping outside heard cries of "save life," and proceeded towards the house of the prosecutors. As they reached the door, the second prisoner, who was outside, threatened to take their lives if they entered. Shortly after this the robbers departed, and went to Dumbell Island. There they were followed by one of the prosecutors, who went and reported the matter to the police, and the two prisoners were arrested on the same morning. Both accused made statements, but he would not say what those statements contained, because the prisoners said they had been extorted from them after they were beaten by the police. Apart from those statements, however, there was ample evidence of identification by which the jury could convict the prisoners.

After the story for the prosecution had been told, Sergeant Gordon was called, and gave evidence as to the identification of the prisoners at the Central Police Station.

Were you present when the prisoners made statements in the Central charge room?—Yes.

Did you use any violence towards them, or any of them?—I did not.

Did anyone?—Not to my knowledge.

Witness was then questioned by the first defendant:

Is it not a fact that in the first instance I was brought to Hongkong in order to identify some other person?—No, you were brought over under arrest.

Accused—That is not so, my Lord.

Is it not a fact that when I failed to identify anyone another constable had a conversation with you, after which you filed me on my chest?—No.

Did you not beat me at random, at dusk?—I did not.

The first defendant, in his statement, said that when taken to the Chungshan Police Station, he was asked how many men took part in the robbery. When he said he knew nothing about it he was assaulted to such an extent that he was compelled to admit the charge. After he promised to do so a Chinese constable instructed him how to word his statement, and he followed out the instructions. He was also told that if he went before the magistrate and pleaded guilty his sentence would not be more than ten days' imprisonment, but if he did not it would be longer.

The second defendant said he was sick on the day of the robbery, and his master gave him \$10 to buy medicine. On his way to purchase it a constable unfortunately saw the \$10 in his pocket and arrested him.

When he appeared before the sergeant he was assaulted until he was black and blue all over. When asked where he got the money he said it was his own, and was again assaulted. While being assaulted the sergeant continued, saying, "Name some of the robbers. Go ahead, name them." Each time the sergeant said this he prodded the defendant until he ultimately promised to admit the charge. He was taught what to say, and followed his instructions.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the prisoners was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

## ALLEGED THROWING OF CORROSIVE FLUID.

Li I Tum was arraigned on a charge of throwing a corrosive fluid with intent to harm. The same jurors sat as in the previous case.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the occurrence took place at seven o'clock on the evening of the 8th instant. Prosecutors knew the prisoner, and owed him \$5, which might supply some motive. She would say that on the evening in question she was walking along Gough Street, and turned off to go down some steps. At the bottom of the steps someone threw vitriol on her back, and on turning round she saw the prisoner, who threw some more on her face. Prisoner then escaped, but shortly afterwards prosecutors saw him with his sweetheart, and the pair bolted in opposite directions. Subsequently the defendant was arrested.

Defendant, in his statement, before the Court, said he did not really know why he was implicated in this affair. Prosecutors was a prostitute, and prostitutes had generally a lot of enemies. Perhaps one of them did this, or it may have been that one of her sweethearts was his enemy, and told her to accuse him.

After a short retirement the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and His Lordship discharged him.



## RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Li Wing pleaded not guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods, and the same jury heard the case.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that he could prove by the conduct of the accused that he knew the goods in question were stolen. He was not bound to explain how he got the property, but if he made a statement, and in that statement told lies, the jury could infer from that that he knew perfectly well the goods were stolen. The eight cases in question were stored in a godown in Sutherland Street at the rear of the Ko Shing Theatre. On July 5th, about five o'clock in the evening, the prisoner was in charge of a party of coolies who were carrying these cases. He approached a lighterman near the new western market, gave him a document directed to a firm in Macao, and caused the goods to be put on board. At Macao the prisoner went with a letter and a party of coolies to claim the goods, but as the letter was not chopped the lighterman refused to hand over the goods. A quarrel followed, and the Macao police arrested the accused. At the Magistrate's Court the prisoner admitted that he lived behind the Ko Shing Theatre, and that he went to Macao. His reason for going there, he said, was to find his younger brother. His mother had written him telling him that his grandmother's bones were about to be removed, and stating that she would like him and his younger brother to be present. In Macao the prisoner said he met a man who became ill in the street, gave him a document, and asked him to go and claim the goods. He denied causing the goods to be put on board for shipment to Macao.

Prisoner elected to give evidence, and, on being sworn, stated that while in Macao he met an old man whom he had formerly met in a tea-house. This man asked him if he would be good enough and obliging enough to go to a wharf and get some goods for him. He was to call out "Uncle Kan" twice, and then a man in a grey water-goose jacket would appear. Prisoner was to hand a letter to this man, but when he arrived at the wharf he was arrested by the police. Witness asked the constable why he was arrested. The constable told him to "shut up," and he would hear all about it when he got to the station. "How can people accuse a hard-working man like me of committing an offence of this nature?" asked the witness, "when I have not got time to go into the street?"

In cross-examination accused said he did not write a letter instead of going to Macao, because he was not sure that it would reach its destination. Further he could not write, and would not ask anyone to do it for him, as it would be too much of a favour.

Would it be more of a favour than asking your master for the loan of \$3?

On the question being put the interpreter announced that the accused was talking at random about his master's business being a dye-shop.

Mr. Alabaster—It doesn't matter, leave it at that! (To accused)—Did you go to the wharf at Macao alone?—Yes.

You did not take any coolies with you?—No. If I had the police could have called them to bear witness against me.

Another witness, a brother of the accused, was questioned concerning certain statements he had made before the Magistrate.

On being pressed regarding one of his statements, the prisoner passed a remark in Chinese which the interpreter translated. It was, "If you did say so, stick to it!"

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

## DEPARTURE OF AN OLD "CHINA HAND."

MR. CRAWFORD D. KERR.

Last week another old resident severed his connection with the Shanghai Settlement, in the person of Mr. Crawford D. Kerr, who left Shanghai for England by the English Mail. Mr. Kerr has so closely identified himself with numerous interests in the Settlement that he will be missed by a large circle of friends, says the N. C. Daily News. He first came to the East in 1863, when he joined the firm of Lindsay & Co. at Hongkong, then one of the leading firms in China. After remaining in their employ for three years he joined Messrs. Goss & Co., with whom he remained for twelve months. His next venture was in North Formosa, where he worked with the late Mr. John Dodd, and started the Formosa tea trade. For ten years he was in business there and at Amoy. Mr. Kerr first settled in Shanghai in 1879, when he joined the firm of Chapman, King, & Co., and subsequently as agent for the Straits Insurance Co. He went down to Singapore to take charge of the latter's office in 1885, and remained in the Straits for five years. Next he went to London as agent for the same company. After three years at Home Mr. Kerr returned to Shanghai in 1897, and joined Liberty & Co., with whom he has remained ever since.

Mr. Kerr was first secretary and treasurer of the Hongkong Volunteers, when that Corps was started under Sir Hercules Robinson's régime. He was an enthusiastic oarsman at Hongkong, having learnt his rowing at Eton, and an equally keen rifle shot. In 1886 he won the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal at Hongkong. He paid his first visit to Shanghai in 1864, and recalls the fact that at that time there were no wheeled carriages or rickshaws in the Settlement, chairs or wheelbarrows being used by everyone. When he came to Shanghai in 1878 one of his first tasks was to assist in the formation of the Country Club, of which he was Hon. Secretary for several years. Always a keen volunteer, having commenced his volunteer career as far back as 1880, at the age of 16 as a private in the Eton College cadet corps, he served in "A" Company and the Reserve Co. For eleven years Mr. Kerr was Secretary of the Recreation Fund, and in that capacity he was instrumental in founding Hongkong Park, in which he took the keenest interest up to the day of his departure. He was on the Parks Committee for several years, was mainly responsible for starting the Junior Golf Club, and twenty years ago was an enthusiastic and active member of the A.D.C.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## FOOTBALL NOTES.

At the general meeting of the league held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms last Friday it was decided to open the season on Saturday, 9th October. With the air resident teams all taking part in the competition good games are assured, and the struggle for the coveted honour of being League Champions of 1909-10 is sure to be a keen one.

Kowloon F.C. have secured the services of Foulkes (Y.M.C.A.) as their custodian.

B.O.C. F.C. are at present on the hunt for a good goalkeeper. This, it will be remembered, was one of the Boys' weak points last season. They have received a promise from a full back who recently arrived in the Colony.

The much talked of second division is likely to be an accomplished fact before the end of the week. B.O.C. F.C., Lusitano F.C., Moleson F.C., and 84 Co. R.G.A. have notified the acting Secretary, Sapper Hail, R.E., of their support, and Hongkong F.C. (A team), Chinese Y.M.C.A., and the Buffs Drummers are probable starters. As the B.O.C. and Lusitano are each desirous of entering two teams no difficulty should be experienced in forming the second division, provided, of course, the ground difficulty can be overcome.

## MILITARY PROSPECTS.

Buffs.—The team of the league champions is likely to be slightly different for this season. I understand several of the older players are desirous of standing down to give the young bloods a chance. The trooping season may also affect the Buffs, as some of last season's team are due Home then. Judging from the class of players the Buffs had in their "A" Team in the shield competition, an eleven which will do justice to their football reputation should be forthcoming, and no matter who their opponents may be on October 9th a good game is guaranteed.

R.G.A.—The "runners up" have again entered the league, and with most of last season's players at their disposal should again be well up the league table at the finish.

R.E.—The Sappers' prospects for the ensuing season are not very promising, as at least seven of the players who did duty last season are due to leave for England with the troopship *Arcturion* in November. A large draft arrive from Home, and the committee, with the assistance of Secretary Jackson, will lose no time in getting the footballers in trim.

The Sappers will open their season with the Naval Yard in a friendly on Saturday, October 2nd.

## REFEREE.

## CRICKET NOTES.

At last after a long spell of inertia the bats, pads and gloves are again being brought into requisition. With what feelings of regret we look at our gear and find the result of our neglect made manifest. The willow looks thirsty for a drop of oil, gloves have set hard and have a nasty looking lot of blue mold sticking to them, while pads all need new straps. And we determine never again to neglect our gear! Each year we find the heat (aggravated by pegs) too great to trouble about cricket gear—hence our regrets.

As usual, all the clubs are starting off with great vim. A word in season may not be out of the way. Cricket, like all other branches of athletics, must be treated carefully. Sprinters must not over-run, footballers must not overdo their training, swimmers and cyclists the same; there is always the danger of going stale. In other words, do not lose your enthusiasm. The history of cricket repeats itself from year to year. As this season opens, practice nets spring up on every available bit of turf like magic and the ground boys are kept busy from 4 p.m. to sundown. In the opening matches we see all the clubs out in full strength, each confident in their own prowess. The attendances after a while diminishes. The number at the nets dwindles to nothing, so in the matches half-way through the season some of the teams turn up so very weak. In lists of names published we see such names as A. N. Other, S. B. Else, and so on, and find these mysterious terms apply to one or other of the ground boys till about an hour or so after the match has started, when some leisurely strolling along an immaculately got-up person in blazer flannels who says "so sorry," and with pads, gloves, etc., succeeds in making his duck's egg without any difficulty.

The club ground is looking like a cricket ground once more, and we see the old faces again at the nets, but miss, oh, so much! Hongkong's tower of strength, the genial Dick Hancock and his brother Harry. The Doctor is also away, but we trust to see him very shortly looking all the better for his holiday.

Kowloon have already had a preliminary. It is hard to say how they will fare this season. Rumour has it that Brown is taking up the trundling for them. They need more new blood; or otherwise, their chances for league honours do not look too rosy.

Grill Service have started at the nets, and having practically the same team as last year should be well up. It is pleasant to find their old skipper (Jackman) back from leave. He should once more prove his strength at cover point and occasionally trundling round the wicket.

The Buffs and Artillerymen should show up well if their officers stick to League cricket, but if they find the Club matches too attractive it will be disastrous to their prospects for the Shield.

Police are not too strong and want new blood to "back them up."

Cricketers will miss Brown, but if they stick closely to practice should make quite a good show. They have one or two griffins coming on who might do well.

The team that will win the Shield this year is the team who succeeds best in sticking together throughout the season.

The suggested Junior League has been abandoned. It is just probable that we have not a sufficient number of grounds to accommodate two leagues. In any case there is no reason why after the league fixtures are published the second eleven and other clubs should not get out their syllabi filling in the vacant dates.

It is rather early yet to discuss Interport prospects, but one fact that appears evident is that we are badly in want of bowlers.

## UMPIRE.

## THE INTERPORT CARNIVAL.

After a very rough passage, the Shanghai representatives who are to compete against the foremost swimmers of Hongkong for interport honours, arrived in port yesterday. All are fit and well, and ready to try conclusions with the local men-to-day, the first day of the sports. They have a big day before them, having two championship events to face. It is unfortunate that their vessel was delayed, otherwise they might have had an opportunity of trying the V.R.C. bath, and of getting used to local conditions.

## REVIEWS.

*The Music and Musical Instruments of Japan.* By F. T. Pigott. Hongkong: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

As many of our readers are aware, when the veteran creator of modern Japan was drawing up the Constitution he had a legal adviser Mr. F. T. Pigott, now Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of Hongkong. One of the relations of Sir Francis in those days was a study of Japanese music, and this book contains the result of his observations at the time supplemented by further studies since leaving Japan. The book in its earliest form appeared as a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, in January, 1891. Many errors which existed in that paper have been removed, and it is presented now as "a contribution, quantum valent, to the history of the music and musical instruments of the world." Acknowledgment is made of assistance kindly given by Sir John Johnston, Mr. T. L. Southgate, and Mr. Daigoro Goh, and others, and the volume is dedicated "to my friend and teacher, Mrs. Meida."

It is a rare thing indeed to find any foreigner saying a good word for Japanese music, and fewer still have been tempted to make such an exhaustive study of the whole subject as Sir Francis Pigott has done. We believe the book under review is, indeed, the only one in a foreign language which deals with the subject so thoroughly, and its publication should do much to stimulate interest in the subject. The printers have done their part of the work too very creditably indeed. Besides five excellent plates there are upwards of thirty other illustrations in the book.

*Annotated Civil Code of Japan.* By Y. E. DE BECKER. Yokohama and Hongkong: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

This is a most useful and necessary work is self-explanatory. Mr. de Becker, the author, is a solicitor at Yokohama, who has lived many years in Japan and has acquired a very thorough knowledge of the Japanese language. He explains in the preface the need for this book, the object of its publication being to prevent misunderstandings arising, "inasmuch as while the conceptions of Japanese law approximate closely to those of various continental States (owing to their common origin being found in the Roman law), those of the Anglo-American system differ so materially that a knowledge of British or American law is sometimes of but slight assistance to its possessor in Japan. Mr. de Becker mentions the complaints which are heard from time to time relative to judgments of the Japanese civil Courts in foreign cases, and says he is bound to testify that in the majority of these cases investigation has convinced him that the decisions were, owing to technical causes, quite unavoidable under the circumstances. Foreign suitors have often put themselves helplessly in the wrong owing to (1) a misapprehension of the Japanese law, (2) omitting to adopt necessary legal precautions, and (3) their neglect to observe prescribed formalities that any suspicion should be entertained relative to the bona fides of the Imperial Courts is, he says, most unjust. "For I am sure that the Japanese judges are, as a class, a body of eminently conscientious, upright and trustworthy men, animated by a sincere desire to render justice in an impartial spirit." Conscious of the causes which lead to friction and eminently qualified to give advice on the subject, the annotated edition of the Civil Code by Mr. de Becker will appeal to the foreign resident in Japan as a work which supplies a long-felt want.

## THUNDERSTORM FATALITIES.

The short but severe thunderstorm which passed over the Colony on Tuesday afternoon did considerable damage to property as well as causing injury or death to a number of persons. A coolie while shovelling coal on a cargo boat at Yau-mai was struck by lightning, severely burned, and died almost instantly. The same flash of lightning struck another coolie engaged on the same work, and he fell to the ground unconscious, but recovered shortly afterwards. On the prays at Wet Point another native was struck dead. A driver on one of the Peak cars had his hand severely burnt as the car was ascending to the Peak, while a soldier at Mt. Austin Barracks was knocked down, but uninjured.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING &amp; DYEING CO. LTD.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twelfth ordinary meeting on Saturday, is as follows:—

The general managers beg to submit a statement of accounts covering the period from 1st August, 1908, to 31st July, 1909.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account is \$29,505.51, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off furniture account ... \$ 3,209.49  
To carry forward to credit of next year's account ... 26,297.02  
\$29,505.51

Consulting committee:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor:—The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

J. D. MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th September, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET 31st JULY, 1909.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital account	\$1,250,000.00
Sundry creditors	495,865.62
Unclaimed dividends	4,054.30
Provision for dividend fund	20,000.00
Profit and loss account	29,505.51
	\$1,799,425.43

ASSETS.

Property—comprising land, buildings and machinery	\$1,303,597.93
Furniture	5,249.49
Sundry debtors	43,696.14
Cash	2,008.16
Cotton, value of stock	166,073.93
Yarn, value of stock	210,858.50
Waste, value of stock	6,678.30
Mill stores, value of stock	58,036.71
Coal, value of stock	3,475.30
Fire insurance and taxes pertaining to period after 31st July, 1909	1,686.97
	\$1,799,425.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To remuneration to general managers, 10 per cent. on balance of working account	\$2,573.46
To remuneration to consulting committee	3,000.00
To auditor's fee	250.00
To balance	\$1,823.46
	\$3,329.97

By balance from last year ... \$5,553.35  
By gain in working ... 25,734.62  
By transfer fees ... 42.00  
\$35,329.97

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The semi-annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on September 9 in the Bank's hall, Baron K. Takahashi occupying the chair. The following accounts for the first half of this year were presented and passed:—

Yen.	
Total receipts	10,988,173
Brought forward from last account	1,241,676
Total	11,989,849
Total expenditure	8,994,008
Net profit	2,995,841
To reserve	400,000
Dividend (12 per cent. per annum)	1,400,000
Carried to profit and loss account	1,195,841

The CHAIRMAN, addressing the shareholders said:—

Gentlemen,—In opening the fifty-fifth semi-annual general meeting of our shareholders and presenting to you a report covering the first half of the current year and asking for your adoption of the same, as well as inviting your consent to the appropriation of profits, I propose to refer briefly to the economic conditions of the country generally, as well as to the general state of our banking operations.

Our economic conditions, during the first half of the current year, appeared at first glance to be in a very inactive state, differing little from the conditions ruling last year, but after a closer survey of the situation, it is noticeable that matters appear to have altered in a marked degree. The large stocks of merchandise seem to have nearly all been disposed of during the period between the latter part of last year and the spring of this year, while the bulk of the various enterprises, which suffered from the effect of the depression during the period under review, steadily recovered enabling things to be placed once more on a sound and firm footing. However, having once experienced adverse conditions, the market is still exercising caution, although it is progressing towards a fair recovery. Considering the way in which prosperity is returning in Europe and the United States of America, we can hardly hope for any immediate activity in Japan; consequently we have not yet experienced any marked demand for money in various grades of enterprises.

In addition to the above state of things the successful floating of loans abroad for various municipalities and companies, coupled with the sale of the various Government Stocks abroad having facilitated the influx of capital from foreign countries, our internal money market has become more and more slack, and the interest on money has gradually declined; and although banks in all parts of the country have gone so far as to lower the rate of interest, yet they continually found themselves in difficulty to find proper outlets for their money.

policy; while the increase in exports is due, on the one hand, to an improvement in some degree of our trade with China, caused by the comparative recovery of the silver, and, on the other, to the increased export of raw silk, tea and other articles, consequent upon the improved general economic conditions in Europe and the United States. In short, although there is a decrease in the foreign trade generally, when compared with the general tendency of the trade may be favourable to our country, and we see nothing special to cause any anxiety.

Although, as already mentioned, the internal money market has been very dull, and while our external commerce has exhibited a falling off, yet the actual conditions of our banking operations has differed from the prevailing conditions of things in general, and we have seen a general briskness, due to such special circumstances as the very large sales of Government Stocks abroad, in addition to a marked increase in the export of silk. During the first half of this year the amount of exchange sold and bought in Japan on foreign countries totalled roughly ¥30,600,000 and ¥31,570,000 respectively. If we compare these figures with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year we find the increase amounting to ¥3,850,000 in the case of exchange sold and ¥3,850,000 in the case of exchange bought; while the exchange bought and sold in foreign countries on Japan amounted to ¥79,610,000 and ¥29,390,000 respectively. A comparison of these figures with those of the corresponding period of last year shows that although there was a decrease of ¥2,410,000 in the exchange bought, yet as there was an increase in that sold amounting to ¥4,190,000 the net result was an actual increase of ¥1,770,000 in the totals of all the exchange operations in Japan on foreign countries, and vice versa by all the offices of this Bank.

We have, however, to express great regret that as an outcome of the economic disturbances of recent years, the collection of some of the bills discounted and foreign exchange in Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama could not be effected as it really should have been, and the amounts had to be adjusted in the present financial year either by writing off as a loss or by providing funds for bad or doubtful debts. In spite of these unfortunate transactions, our business has been active and prosperous. Both the Head as well as Branch Offices and Agencies were all able to make fair profits, with the result that they differ little from that of the preceding period. These profits amount to ¥1,854,142.88, the appropriation of which we have drafted, and submit for your consideration and adoption.

Before concluding these remarks, I have one other matter to refer to. Our Chief Agency, which was opened in June of 1905 for the purpose of adjusting the withdrawal of the War Notes, will be closed on September 30, as there being no further business of this kind to transact, the maintenance of the said Agency has become unnecessary.

## THE SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## AN URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A Madras dispatch says:—

The directors of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, Tuticorin, have just issued their report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1909. The year was far from prosperous, the loss running up to Rs. 251,109. The S.S. *Galle* continued to be laid up and the S.S. *Lance* was also lying idle for the greater part of the year for want of working capital; the charter of the S.S. *Indra* also turned out an unlucky transaction. The following figures explain the present position of the company: Paid up capital Rs. 7,66,795, as against Rs. 6,33,111 of the previous year; its debts and liabilities amount to Rs. 12,63,623; property assets are estimated at Rs. 650,153; loss up to March, 1909, amounted to Rs. 2,08,879.

Appended to the report are a forecast and appeal showing the system of steamer services between Tuticorin and Colombo and between Colombo and Calcutta along the coast. From an elaborate calculation contained in the forecast it is asserted the proposed scheme would be worked at a net profit of Rs. 78,000 per annum, after defraying all working expenses and interest charges, assuming continuance of competition. These calculations, it is said, are based on the estimate of the company in the past. The report states that several appeals had been made during the year to the public for pecuniary help, but the response was by no means generous. The Timesville riots and the State prosecutions both at Tinnevely and Tuticorin had an effect on the public. The directors conclude by stating that the public of rupees are required to enable the company to get into thorough working order. An appeal is made to existing shareholders to double their investments. If this sum be not forthcoming within two months, they will regretfully be obliged to recommend the winding up of the concern. The directors urge it would be unwise to let such a catastrophe happen; they are confidently assured if the two lakhs are paid up all past causes of losses will be removed and the future without loss and some profit might be anticipated. The Secretary of the company follows up with a separate appeal in which he points out that self-help is their only recourse at present. He urges on the shareholders to invest at least a fourth of the shares they have already invested. It is hardly necessary to add the publication of the report has caused keen and widespread disappointment among the public. It is felt if the meeting of the company's affairs is difficult it will be a charitable act to try to prevent further misery to numerous subscribers in all parts of India and outside.

## BRITISH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

An account issued last month relating to the trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions gives a comparison of the total figures of five countries for the six months ended June 30th. The imports are as follows:—

United Kingdom	£255,104,000
Germany	£197,361,000
United States	£149,589,000
France	£120,047,000
Belgium	£67,453,000

The first place is also held by the United Kingdom in exports, with a total of £176,824,000, the United States being second with £161,424,000, Germany third with £152,809,000, France fourth with £105,907,000, and Belgium fifth with £48,276,000. In the case of Belgium it is noted that the figures given relate to the value of principal articles only.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will make you do it. How Specialise for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, 143

## ALMOST NO SKIN LEFT ON FACE

And Neck by Chronic Running Eczema—Arms Strapped to Sides Because of Itching—No Help at Hospital—Confined to House and Could Not Work for Four Months—Feared There was No Cure.

## PERFECT RECOVERY IS DUE TO CUTICURA

"I was seized with chronic eczema. The disease broke out on my face and spread to my body, arms and scalp. After attending a hospital it gradually ran its course. After a fortnight of hospital treatment, I had hardly any skin left on my face and neck and it was so itchy that I had to be strapped with my arms to my side at night. It was a rough rash and itchy and sore on my body and arms, but it was running all over my face, neck and scalp. I began to think that I should never get well again, but I am now well again and have all my hair on my head, thanks to Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. I began to find the benefit and after the second attack the disease had almost disappeared. I can safely recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all who suffer from eczema in any shape or form. I never had the pleasure of leaving the house for over six weeks and I had to leave my employment and was out of work for four months. D. Hyde, 389, Stony Hanton Rd., Coventry, England, Dec. 2, 1908."



For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, with painful finger ends and shapely nails, as well as for tired, itching, aching feet, warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are simply wonderful.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag is flown. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse Lane, E.C. 3. Paris, 1, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. E. S. Ltd., Calcutta; S. Africa, London, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Get Cuticura free from almost any sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on skin and scalp.

## THE FRENCH MINISTER TO PEKING.

## FAREWELL AT BANGKOK.

The members of the French colony of Bangkok on the 9th inst. assembled at the French Legation in order to bid farewell to Monsieur de Margerie, the French Minister in Bangkok, who was on the point of leaving by the *Del*, on his way to take up the important duties of Minister at Peking.

The company assembled in the Legation, and Mr. PADOUX, addressing the Minister, said that the French colony in Bangkok had gathered there to express to Mr. de Margerie their service and salutation. It was now two years since Mr. de Margerie had been appointed to Bangkok. He had come at a very momentous time, for the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1907 had practically inaugurated a new policy in this country. Mr. de Margerie had been most successful in following out the lines of that policy in the interests of both countries. He had exhibited tact, finesse, and other valuable qualities, and to-day the most cordial relations existed between France and Siam. Personally, Mr. de Margerie was regarded with respect and affection by the members of the French colony, and it was with great regret that they heard of his impending departure. At the same time they congratulated him upon his appointment to a new sphere of activity of which the duties were most important. He could assure Mr. de Margerie that the heartfelt wishes of the French colony in Bangkok were extended to him, and everyone felt that he would fulfil the duties of his new office with great honour.

MR. DE MARGERIE, who was, as he said in his opening words, *très ému*, replied. He expressed his sincere thanks, not only for the kind words which had been expressed, but for the support which he had always received. When he arrived in Bangkok the situation was rather a delicate one, but now, he was glad to say, the two Governments were in perfect accord. Whatever he had done, had only been made possible by the cordial collaboration of the French colony, particularly those members who were in the Siamese Government service. A French Minister, strange to Bangkok, could do very little without the co-operation of his fellow countrymen in the Government, and his task would be very difficult. Thanks to the help of Mr. Padoux, who had the confidence of the Siamese Government, which placed great trust in him, and the kindly assistance of others, he had found his task lighter than he expected. He was going to face a difficult situation at Peking, but hoped he would receive as much support as he had in Bangkok. He trusted that the colony would help Mr. Knight, who would act as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of Mr. Lefevre, in the same kind manner. In closing, Mr. de Margerie said that he had not had the pleasure and happiness of being accompanied to Bangkok by his family, but mentioned that the new Minister would be accompanied by Madame Lefevre. Finally he again expressed his gratitude for the kind words spoken that day.

Mr. de Margerie then entered into conversation with the visitors, all of whom wished him *bon voyage* and success.

## LORD KITCHENER AS A FREEMASON.

At Simla just before the distinguished soldier's departure the members of the Masonic Lodge founded at the summer Capital in his name presented him with a jewel, and he attended afterwards a Masonic dinner, at which he made farewell to the fraternity and announced that Sir O'Meara Creagh will succeed as District Grand Master of Masons of the Punjab. He also thanked Masonic officers who have worked with him. He referred to the high mission of Masonry in India in consequence of the variety of creeds and races whom it tends to unite.



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Office: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET

NO. 158, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1232]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

J M hiesigen Handelsregister ist unter No. 6 die offene Handelsgesellschaft WENDT & Co. eingetragen worden. Die Hauptniederlassung befindet sich in Hongkong. Die Zweigniederlassung in Swatow ist am 20. September 1909 eröffnet worden. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter sind die Kaufleute FRITZ AUGUST WENDT und FRIEDRICH WILHELM MELCHERS in Hongkong.

Dem GERHARD E. HUYGEN in Canton ist Procura erteilt.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 20. September 1909. [1233]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held in the CLUB BATH, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th and 25th inst., respectively, commencing each day at 4 p.m., and the attention of the Public is called to the important events.

Admission for Members—\$0.50 each day.

" Non-Members—1.00

" Ladies—50

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of Ladies on SATURDAY, the 25th. Admission \$1.00.

Tickets are obtainable either from the Steward of the Club or at the Gate.

By kind permission of Col. BAYARD, D.S.O., and Officers of the Band of The Buffs will perform during SATURDAY afternoon.

Miss LYON has very kindly consented to present the Prizes at the conclusion of the Sports.

FRANK LAMBERT.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1234]

## FOR SALE

## PRIVATE TREATY

STOCK IN TRADE OF THE NAGASAKI HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

Comprising—

Electric Light Plant, Refrigerating Machine, by J. & E. Hall Ltd.; Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Piano (Challen & Son), Sideboards, Carpets, Curtains, Toilet Sets, Linen, Kitchen Utensils, 2 Billiard Tables, by Burroughs & Watts; Sets of Billiard and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware, etc.

The above will be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers' requirements.

## ALSO

THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Engine-house, Servants' quarters, etc., to be removed upon term to be agreed.

For further particulars apply to

P. J. BUCKLAND,

Liquidator,

No. 7, Ona, Nagasaki.

Dated Nagasaki, 8th September, 1909. [1235]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

For SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"LUETZOW,"

Captain C. Devers, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at 8 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [5]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where such

consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst., at 6 a.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 a.m. on the 28th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of the goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1236]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1909. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUTZOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [5]

## INTIMATIONS

E. 222 E.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

On THURSDAY, the 23rd September—

From Pakhawan in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,500 yards, commencing at 7 p.m. and finishing at 10 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 24th September—

From Stonecutters West in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,700 yards, commencing at 9 a.m. and finishing at 1 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieut. R.N., Harbour Master, etc.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1909. [1216]

THE VIENNA CAFE COMPANY, LTD.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 924.

BEG to notify the Public that a modern and exclusively European Management has been opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises.

The latest Sanitary Improvements Employed. Strictest Cleanliness all over the place.

Use only First Class Flour and other Material.

The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI, for the Bakery and Confectionery Departments.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date Establishments on the Continent is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1202]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

## REMOVAL

I HAVE REMOVED my Office to No. 41, WYNDHAM STREET.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1201]

## LOST

ABOUT 16th inst., LIVER POINTER, with White marking on front of Chest, about 8 months old. Name and address of owner on Collar. Finder will be rewarded.

DR. BELLIOS.

3, Century Crescent Kennedy Road.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1909. [1233]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address—

"GOOD VIEW,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1175]

## NOTICE

THE DRAWING OF 60 DEBENTURES of the CLUB GERMANIA, Payable on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, will be held at the Club, at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee,

J. C. KITZMANTL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1228]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE

THE SIXTEENTH DRAWING of the CLUB GERMANIA, Payable on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, will be held at the Club, at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee,

J. C. KITZMANTL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1228]

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For the Committee,

J. C. KITZMANTL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1228]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [1185]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY FIVE CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 25th September, 1909, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th September, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1176]

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Robinson Street West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty."

(b) In Article 86 the word "Ten" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NG LI HING, General Manager.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1909. [1205]

## INSURANCES

## NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.



## TO LET

## TO LET

**GODOWNS**, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.  
Apply to—**CHATER & MUDY**,  
Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

## STORAGE

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.  
**TO BE LET**, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.  
Also FOR SALE.  
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE.  
For Particulars, apply—  
**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

## TO LET

**GODOWN**, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

## TO LET

**NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE**, facing the Parade Ground. PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.  
PREMISES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Railway. The EYRE, No. 13, Peak, Six rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.  
**BEACONSFIELD ARCADE**, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.  
**DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES** in Queen's Road Central.  
**GODOWNS** in Duddell Street.  
**HOUSES** in BELIMOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.  
FOR SALE—**Town Center**, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.  
Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [100]

## TO LET

**NO. 26, WYNDHAM STREET**, containing 6 ROOMS.  
Apply to—  
**E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO**,  
14, Arbuthnot Road,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [106]

## TO LET

**IN NO. 6, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL**, OFFICES and GODOWN.  
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.  
ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.  
**DAVID SABSON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [104]

## TO LET

**NO. 14, WYNDHAM STREET**, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, also, lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd., for Tiffin Room.  
Apply to—**YEE SANG FAT & Co.**,  
Opposite General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1908. [57]

## TO LET

**GODOWNS** Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Ting Lap Ting's Godown East Point).  
Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.  
Apply to—  
**KAM FOOK**,  
No. 107, Wellington Street,  
behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of  
No. 6, Godown on the Spot.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [79]

## TO LET

**NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL**. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PIPER STREET.  
Apply—  
**Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

## TO LET

**FIVE ROOMED HOUSES** at Kowloon.  
1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.  
NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48**, Yammat, Area 5,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**,  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [908]

## TO LET

**DUNHAYN, 3, ROBINSON ROAD**, 32, CAINE ROAD.  
Apply to—  
**HO U MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

## TO LET

**A HOUSE** in Wong Nei Chong Road.  
**A HOUSE** in RYAN TERRACE.  
OFFICES to Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
No. 10, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
**GODOWNS** in PRAYA EAST. BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 15B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.  
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [97]

## TO LET

## TO LET

**ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN**, No. 125, Wanchai Road.  
Apply to—  
**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [91]

## OFFICES TO LET

**2 ROOMS**, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.  
Apply to—  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON**,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

## TO LET

**NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS**, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.  
"IRANEE BUNGALOW" Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.  
**HOUSES** in LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.**,  
14, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

## TO LET

**OFFICES** facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [818]

## TO LET

**NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT ROBINSON ROAD**, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.  
Apply to—  
**F. K. DALMADA & CASTRO**,  
33, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

## TO LET

**NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD**, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZEE**,  
9, Peddar's Hill,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

## TO LET

**NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS**, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

## Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

48 Quarts ..... \$14.00  
24 Quarts ..... 7.00  
12 Pints ..... 3.50  
100 Splits ..... 15.50

## CARLOWITZ &amp; CO.

Sole Agents,

No. 2, Connaught Road, Central.

[958-3]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.**  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**BY** popular English Manufacturers. Is all forces and sizes.  
**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS**. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6.57 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

## MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEI and KAMAYAMADA.**  
Collieries.  
**SOLE AGENTS for KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.**

**HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.**  
**BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, KOBAYASHI, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.**  
Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI" Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

**AGENTS—**  
**YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.**  
**CHINKIANG: Messrs. GARDING & Co.**  
**MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.**  
For Particulars apply to—  
**H. OISHI**,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1909  
Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

## PHILIPPINE TRADE.

## LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

The Washington correspondent of the Manila *Call* writes:—  
The final adoption of the Philippine tariff clause in the Senate lends especial interest to the statement of the commerce of the islands just compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labour. This statement shows the total value of imports into the Philippine Islands in 1908 as \$29,186,120. Merchandise imported free of duty in connection with the construction of the railway systems of the Philippine Islands, amounting in 1908 to \$1,747,312, and merchandise imported for the use of the government are not included in this total of \$29,186,120.

The official figures of the United States Government of exports to the Philippine Islands in the calendar year 1908 show the total value of all merchandise declared for exportation to the islands \$9,906,997; while the official figures of imports from the United States into the Philippine Islands, exclusive of government free entries and supplies granted free entry in connection with the construction of the railway systems of the Philippine Islands, in the same calendar year are \$5,101,536. The discrepancy occurring chiefly by reason of the fact that the Philippine figures do not include supplies granted free entry, in connection with the construction of the railway systems of the Philippine Islands and free entries for government use.

The principal imports are cotton manufactures, \$7,138,672, of which \$590,730 was from the United States; rice \$5,552,571, of which none came from the United States; iron and steel manufactures, \$2,009,306, of which \$806,199 was from the United States; meat and dairy products, \$1,935,355, of which \$208,546 was from the United States; flour, \$943,022, of which \$550,923 was from the United States; animals, \$821,049, of which \$320 worth was from the United States; mineral oils, \$822,335, of which \$645,834 was from the United States; coal, \$597,507, of which none came from the United States; leather and manufactures of, \$557,919, of which \$410,591 was from the United States; spirits, wines and liquors, \$545,737; vegetables, \$539,790, of which \$66,451 came from the United States; paper and manufactures of, \$475,561, of which \$149,183 was from the United States; fibres and manufactures of, \$430,952, of which \$40,377 was from the United States; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, \$33,376, of which \$102,074 came from the United States; wool and manufactures of, \$378,052, of which \$183,574 came from the United States; fish, \$319,036, of which \$94,474 was from the United States.

The exports in 1908 amounted to \$32,601,072, the principal articles being: Hemp, \$16,501,955, of which \$7,797,926 went to the United States; copra, \$6,058,886, of which \$220,892 went to the United States; sugar, \$5,703,641, of which \$1,966,166 went to the United States; tobacco, manufactured, \$1,708,756, of which none went to the United States; manufactures of tobacco, chiefly cigars, \$1,117,286, of which \$18,748 went to the United States; all other articles, \$1,510,547, of which \$447,022 went to the United States.

The imports, by principal countries, stating them in order of magnitude, were in 1908—from French East Indies, \$5,541,543; United Kingdom, \$5,522,078; United States, \$5,101,536; Australasia, \$2,256,685; China, \$2,102,969; Japan, \$1,382,172; Spain, \$1,261,444; British East Indies, \$865,871; France, \$800,511; Switzer-land, \$682,241; Hongkong, \$423,811; Belgium, \$359,925; Dutch East Indies, \$283,835; and Siam, \$281,900. The exports, stated in order of magnitude, were in 1908—to the United States, \$10,054,755; United Kingdom, \$7,642,443; France, \$4,320,791; Hongkong, \$2,587,109; Spain, \$1,857,613; China, \$1,504,833; Belgium, \$820,428; and British East Indies, \$740,009.

The following statement shows the value of the more important articles imported and exported, and in each case the principal countries from which drawn:

**IMPORTS.**  
Rice, \$5,552,571. From French East Indies, \$5,190,545; Siam, \$281,900.  
Cotton cloths, \$4,754,993. United Kingdom, \$2,733,372; United States, \$535,476.  
Cotton yarn, \$1,287,549. U. K., \$709,467; Japan, \$21,466.  
Flour, \$943,022. U. S., \$550,923; Australasia, \$411,639.  
Cattle, \$770,310. China, \$399,405; French E. I., \$344,620.  
Fresh beef, \$734,240. Australasia, \$734,238; Japan, \$2.  
Illuminating oil, \$719,303. U. S., \$556,207; Dutch E. I., \$157,598.  
Knit cotton fabrics, \$562,080. Spain; \$252,426; Germany, \$244,034.  
Iron sheets and plates, \$302,388. U. K., \$163,562; U. S., \$121,260.  
Boots and shoes, \$351,034. U. S., \$283,410; Spain, \$53,656.  
Condensed milk, \$374,547. U. S., \$99,606.  
Cement, \$288,910. Hongkong, \$253,425; Germany, \$19,890.  
Eggs, \$23,419. China, \$273,415.  
Boards, deals and planks, \$249,283. U. S., \$133,506; Australasia, \$44,710.  
Cloths and damasks, of fibers, \$238,226. U. K., \$101,536; Spain, \$69,969.  
Distilled spirits, \$250,735. U. K., \$89; U. S., \$63,951.  
Copra, \$229,647. British E. I., \$190,747; Dutch E. I., \$30,907.  
Canned fish, \$216,181. Spain, \$114,594; U. S., \$80,141.  
Potatoes, \$206,105. Japan, \$180,370; China, \$17,833.  
Wines, \$189,554. Spain, \$128,027; France, \$44,785.  
Glass and glass ware, \$185,874. Germany, \$78,734; U. S., \$23,753.  
Hams, shoulders, and bacon, \$174,361. China, \$85,951; Australasia, \$32,327.  
Books, maps, engravings, etc., \$171,132. U. S., \$54,755; Spain, \$51,649.  
Coffee, \$165,795. British E. I., \$77,927; Dutch E. I., \$73,096.  
Silk yarn and thread, \$152,540. China, \$144,745; France, \$2,921.  
Brass and manufactures of, \$145,029. Germany, \$44,784; U. S., \$41,172.  
India rubber and manufactures of, \$144,175. U. S., \$83,561; U. K., \$36,066.  
Lard, \$163,165. China, \$148,771; U. S., \$9,968.  
Earthen and stone ware, \$127,117. Australasia, \$34,609; China, \$25,127.  
Unmanufactured leather, \$125,610. U. S., \$99,279; Spain, \$12,255.  
Butter, \$111,334. Australasia, \$67,081; Denmark, \$33,597.  
Tools of iron and steel, \$110,675. U. S., \$48,713; Germany, \$36,804.  
Paints, pigments, etc., \$120,021. U. K., \$67,864; Germany, \$22,866.  
Sugar, refined, \$109,292. Hongkong, \$100,565; Dutch E. I., \$1,779.  
Cotton wearing apparel, \$107,195. Germany, \$41,246; U. S., \$17,968.  
Carriages and vehicles, \$102,186. U. S., \$44,193; U. K., \$23,926.

## EXPORTS.

Hemp, \$16,501,955. U. S., \$7,797,926; U. K., \$6,792,962.  
Copra, \$6,058,886. France, \$3,954,622; Spain, \$729,300.  
Sugar, raw, \$5,703,641. U. S., \$1,966,166; Hongkong, \$1,818,276.  
Tobacco, manufactured, \$1,708,756. Spain, \$1,062,689; Austria-Hungary, \$358,229.  
Cigars, \$1,059,329. Hongkong, \$307,231; British E. I., \$170,967.  
Cocoanut oil, \$342,230. U. S., \$205,052; U. K., \$133,837.  
Magway \$163,273. U. S., \$88,317; U. K., \$47,975.  
Bang-lung oil, \$119,033. France, \$90,853; U. S., \$14,307.  
Banana hats, \$129,223. France, \$70,742; China, \$15,941.

## ROMANCE OF THE BIBLE.

5,000,000 COPIES IN 418 LANGUAGES.

The Bible will soon be printed in every language or dialect known throughout the world. Last year, according to the 105th report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the languages in which either complete Bibles or parts of it were issued reached a total of 418.

During the year six fresh translations were added to the society's lengthening list, and were reduced to written form, so as to become vehicles of the Gospel. Two of them belong to Asia—the borders of Spiti and Tibet; two to Africa—Southern Nigeria and the eastern edge of Rhodesia; and two to Oceania.

"The waste of force in the mission field calls aloud for unity," said the Bishops at the Lambeth Conference. This principle of union has found fresh opportunity for practice in the society's work in many directions abroad, and steps have also been taken to produce a unified standard English Bible. Again, the society have at least one embossed portion of Scripture now available for the blind in 31 different languages.

Last year nearly six million Bibles or portions thereof were issued, as will be seen in the following comparative table:

	1908-9	1907-8
Bibles	884,195	864,247
New Testaments	1,116,674	1,136,565
Portions	3,933,842	3,687,569
Totals	5,934,711	5,688,381

**STERLING ADVENTURES.**  
The reports from distant parts of the world as to the results of this spreading a knowledge of the Scriptures are full of interest. Writing from Korea Mr. J. R. Mott predicts that he will be the first nation in modern times to be Christianized if the Church will take advantage of the opportunity. The Protestant missions already number 85,000 missionaries and catechists, at least 250,000. A missionary writes that the greatest factor in the work has been the circulation and study of the Bible.

Many striking stories are told by the correspondents, whose adventures even in these days are often quite thrilling. Last year some of them were arrested as spies in Nicaragua, robbed in Burma, bitterly molested by Social Democrats in Germany, driven out of villages by priests in Peru, who burnt their books, stoned in the Philippines, and beaten by Moslems in Baluchistan. In the earthquake at Messina a colporteur with his family narrowly escaped death. But there is a light side to the picture, as witness the following incident from the south of France:—

"It often serves a colporteur better than learning. As Colporteur Gallibert was sitting at table d'hôte in an inn, the conversation naturally turned on religion. The question of miracles was raised, and of course Edouard's was quoted as an insuperable difficulty. 'And yet—' said Gallibert, 'excuse my way of speaking—why can you not believe that as has spoken like a man, when we so often see men who speak like asses?' There was general laughter, and no one took exception to this remark.

Moreover the report shows that the colporteur with his precious burden was welcomed in far Siberia, and also in Bulgaria. In the Transvaal, in one of the mines, the Scriptures were sold in fourteen different languages during a single afternoon.

As to the finances of the society the total receipts of the year amounted to £238,040, and the expenditure to £237,041, leaving a small balance of £999.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 21st at 9.15 p.m.—No. 2 night signal hoisted.  
The depression which is lying over the China Sea to the South of the Formosa Channel is apparently deepening.  
On the 22nd at 6.00 a.m.—Black Drum hoisted.  
At 12.10 p.m.—The barometer is almost steady over the 6 and 8 E. coasts of China. It has risen considerably in N. Luzon and at Malacca Sime.  
The depression, which seems to be of no great depth, is lying to the South of Swatow. It appears to have a slow motion towards N.W.  
Another depression is shown over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.  
Pressure is high over S. Japan and N. China. The returns from Formosa are not in hand.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (\*) S.E. winds, strong.  
South coast of China between W to S. winds, Hongkong and Lamooka, strong.  
South coast of China between N.W. winds, Hongkong and Hainan, moderate.  
(\*) N.W. to S.W. winds, fresh or strong; squally, showery.

**MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all ailments of the Liver, Gall, Bile, and Stomach. It is the only medicine of its kind, and is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the health.

**MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS**  
ON SALE.

**BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.** January to June, 1909. With Index. Price \$1.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

## PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.  
**WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?**  
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.  
**EASY PAYMENTS.**  
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.  
Write for Handbook, sent post free.  
**EMELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).**

[1024]

## PASSENGER SEASON. 1910.

## IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

## BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" 10,911 ON MARCH 23RD.  
Capt. P. GROSCHE.

"KLEIST" 9,000 ON APRIL 6TH.  
Capt. O. PARNKE.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 9,630 ON APRIL 20TH.  
Capt. F. V. BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA; ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS.  
Early Booking Recommended.  
For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

## SOUTH-MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

## SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

## SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORE MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2,877 tons each) as follows:—

## NORTH-BOUND.

Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Arrive—Dairen	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday
Ar. — "Kore Maru"	11 a.m.	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday
Ar. — "Saiko Maru"	8.30 p.m.	Sunday	Tuesday
Ar. — "Mukden"	9.15 p.m.	"	"
Ar. — "Changchun"	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday
Ar. — "Harbin" (Russian Train)	6.55 a.m.	"	Saturday
Ar. — "Harbin"	3 p.m.	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow. Wagon-Lits for Moscow. State Express for St. Pet'g.

## SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave—Harbin	Arrive—Changchun	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday
Ar. — "Kore Maru"	6 p.m.	"	"	"	"
Ar. — "Mukden"	7 p.m.	"	"	"	"
Ar. — "Changchun"	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday	"
Ar. — "Dairen"	2.30 a.m.	"	"	"	"
Ar. — "Shanghai" (Steamer)	12.30 a.m.	Friday	Sunday	Tuesday	"

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from St. Pet'g. Express from Moscow. Wagon-Lits from Moscow.

\*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

## TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable











